

McGill Daily

VOL. VI, NO. 124.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.

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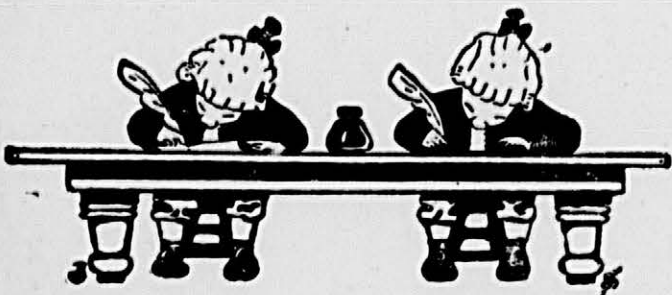
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New McGill Battery is Refused by Ottawa but Application for Draft is Accepted

Important developments have taken place in the formation of the new McGill Battery. The recent visit of Capt. Sir Stopford Brunton and Capt. J. C. Simpson to the authorities in Ottawa makes it almost a certainty that an artillery unit will be recruited at the end of the present academic session. It appears that authority for a battery such as was formed last summer has been refused owing to an order which was issued during the winter, but that a draft of some 150 men as reinforcements for the present battery now on its way to France can be formed.

Capt. Brunton issued the following statement to the McGill Daily last night: "The Battery has been refused owing to an order which came through during the winter. The authorities, however, stated that they would be willing to accept a draft of whatever size the University could furnish, and promised to arrange that the draft should specially reinforce the McGill Battery now overseas."

"The military committee of the University are considering the matter of offering a draft, and it is to be expected that should the offer go forward an acceptance will be received from Ottawa, in which case authority should be received about the end of the present month."

"Students will not be required to enlist until such time as examinations are finished, and the year completed. Those men who desire to join can, however, leave their names with Capt. Simpson."

The enlistment should come up to about 150 men. This would leave a vacancy for three officers. The N. C. O.'s would be acting, and not full N. C. O.'s. In all the draft the preference for positions will be given to McGill men, graduates and present members of the undergraduate body and the staff. Training will start at the end of the present session, if permission is received.

Careful consideration has been given to the advisability of having a Depot Battery, but a draft has been chosen for the best means of representing the College, as it will be attached to the first McGill Battery.

The authorities hold out a very reasonable scheme, of which the full text is not yet available. Further developments will be published during the week as more information comes through the authorities.

WORK OF "Y" REVIEWED BY DIRECTORATE

Financial Statement Shows a Small Surplus.

WORK DONE OVERSEAS

Women's Auxiliary Gave Splendid Assistance to Branch in France.

The annual meeting of the McGill Y. M. C. A. was held last evening in Strathcona Hall. After supper had been served about thirty members of the Association, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. The President, L. H. Derr, gave a report of the work, which the Association has done both at home and overseas during the past year, mentioning particularly the work done in cleaning out houses of ill-fame in this district. In concluding Mr. Derr made several recommendations for the benefit of the new Board.

The report of the Bible Study Committee was read by A. L. Walsh. The year's work has been a decided success, weekly meetings being held. W. Morish reported the work of the Mission Study Committee. In January a missionary institute was held, lasting three days. Weekly meetings have been held during the latter part of the session.

The work in Ceylon was presented to the meeting by M. G. Brooks, '08, McGill representative in Ceylon. Mr. Brooks spoke of the enormous importance of Y. M. C. A. work in that island, where there are four great religions to combat. Mr. Brooks gave it as his opinion that Ceylon would be the first country in the east to become Christianized. McGill has been represented in Ceylon since '05. Mr. Brooks said that McGill was the only Canadian University which was at all known in the East.

The financial statement, presented by P. R. Morgan, treasurer, showed a small surplus. The statement is as follows:—

Receipts.

Student subscriptions ..	\$1,064.80
General subscriptions ..	652.50
Joint canvass subscription ..	892.90
Dormitories ..	7,592.52
Miscellaneous ..	44.56
Total Receipts ..	\$10,187.28

Expenditures.

General Secretary ..	\$1,472.00
Foreign Secretary ..	700.00
Stenographer ..	24.50
Office ..	26.75
Postage ..	88.00
Northfield Delegate and National Council Grant ..	120.70
Religious Meetings ..	13.88
Social ..	206.41
Reading Room ..	73.50
Miscellaneous ..	299.74
Dormitories ..	7,141.95
Total Expenditures ..	\$10,117.03
Excess Receipts ..	70.25
Total ..	\$10,187.28

C. Heeney gave an account of the work done during the year along social service lines. Several students went down to the different settlements each week to help along in their work. A. E. Beckwith read the report of the Social Committee. During the year the usual freshmen receptions were held, these being largely attended. The Annual Thanksgiving Supper was held. One Conversation and four skating parties were held during the year. The usual Sunday evening sings were well attended throughout the session. Mr. Beckwith said that great credit was due the Y. W. C. A. Board for the help they had given in all social functions which had been held during the session.

G. W. Bourke reported upon the work of the religious committee. Two students' services were held during (Continued on Page 3.)

GOOD YEAR'S WORK.



E. A. CORBETT, M.A.
General Secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A., the annual meeting of which, showing a successful year's work, was held last night.

INTER-CLASS GAME AT VICTORIA RINK

Medicine '20 Won Semi-Final Game from Champions.

Medicine '20 defeated Science '19, last year's inter-class champions, by a score of 5-3.

The two teams were pretty evenly matched, and fought hard throughout the entire game. Gibb, who played on the defence during the first period, and later at right wing, was much in the limelight at all times, and was probably the fastest man on the ice. Cross, who was responsible for three goals, had a snappy shot, and played well in combination with Gibb. Moore was the pick of the goalers, many times blocking what looked like sure goals.

For Science, Smith and Doran were the stars. Doran was a hard man to look after, for he handled his stick in such a manner as to make end to end rushes quite frequent. For his part, Fowler was very effective in his back-checking.

The first period was close, as the score indicates, and it looked like anybody's game until Cross netted the first goal on a pass from Seward, who had come from centre ice. Two minutes later Doran evened up the score after a pretty combination play with Fowler. Tonsaw was sent to the bench for tripping. On an end to end rush Doran broke the tie with a hot shot from the side. Cross shot a goal for Medicine just a few seconds before the end of the first half, thus leaving a tie to be broken in the second period. Score, 2-2.

Cross scored from the face-off of the second period. Meds. got another five minutes later, and Gibb scored from the face-off. Fowler scored on a long shot for Science, with three minutes left to play. The Science team were going at top speed, but were unable to overcome the lead.

The game was handled by "Bill" Fraser, of the first team, and Lowery, from the Faculty of Science.

Goal umpires, Upham and Cater.

Line-up:—
Science (3). Medicine (5).
Brennan .. Goal .. Moore
Tonsaw .. Defence .. Gibb
Doran .. Forwards .. Caldwell
Smith .. Forwards .. Seward
Fowler .. Centre .. Common
Wells .. Centre .. Cross
Bishop .. Spares .. Upham
Anderson.
Brennan.
Edwards.

ARTS EXECUTIVE.

The executive and social committee of the Arts Undergraduate Society will meet at five o'clock this afternoon in the Arts Building.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

The Students' Council will meet in the Union at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening for the discussion of routine business.

WAR CHANGES OLD COUNTRY UNIVERSITIES

Keeness Everywhere, Says "Daily" Correspondent.

PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

Students' Unions Better Patronized Than That at Old McGill, He says.

McGill Daily Correspondence.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 25.—During the last few months I have had the opportunity to ramble through several Universities in these isles. It was a privilege not lightly valued, I can assure you. Our impressions are not true ones likely, for there is hardly an element of British life that is normal these days, and University life, with the rest has been affected by the national stress. We spent a happy September afternoon in Oxford town. At that time the first chilliness of autumn was in the air, and the beautiful meadowy country through which the sparkling Thames winds its peaceful way had that slight tint of brown which suggests the coming of autumn in England.

The atmosphere of the whole place was impregnated with the trappings of war. On the notice boards were parade and drill orders, through the exceedingly beautiful grounds khaki-clad youths went to and fro—in several quads groups were drilling, and under the spreading branches of the trees which form the lovely and time-honoured Lime Tree Walk in Trinity Gardens several squads were keeping fit with a "go with the gloves." In the "Commons" orderlies were preparing the afternoon's spread, universal in this land from theatres to munition factories—a plain English tea.

Hurrying across the matchless lawns, and along the avenues were young "subs." In the making, bearing under their arms the flaming red K. R. and O., or the crimson M. M. L., where in other days they or their brothers or their chums bore a more sombre hued Platoon.

Truly Oxford militant, for the University has over ten thousand sons on service, nine have won the V. C. What a noble contribution!

There is a marked stimulation to muse amid these surroundings. Oxford is a treasure-house of memory—it's storied past is so evident—Oxford, the "home" of Latimer and Cranmer and Ridley, whose martyrdom is marked by a little cross in the roadway. Oxford the wonderful in war; what must it be in peace?

Just as the sun was sinking we quit the lovely old town which seems to be dominated by the University. Everything was so restful, so quiet, so peaceful, so rich in hallowed tradition, so grand in natural situation. As we trudged over the little bridge which spans the river, we saw idly swinging in the gentle current those punts—those little craft so closely entwined in the social life of the University, waiting, simply waiting, like the watchers by the hearth, for the return of those youths who are crusading across the Channel.

Edinburgh in War-time.

Our next visit was to far-away Edinburgh, the gray city of Scotland. Of the several delightful places visited, none will be recalled with more pleasure, none have impressions that will survive longer than this fascinating trip through the Edinburgh Medical School. The special source of these happy remembrances is in the fact that we had the exceeding good fortune to meet the Dean of the Faculty, beside whose comfortable grate we chatted of the links which bind McGill and Edinburgh. Under his guidance we saw the school, which as Dean Birkett has since suggested, may be regarded as the Alma Mater of McGill Medical School. As we wandered through the corridors where the spirit (Continued on Page 3.)

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News Editors in charge of this issue—C. F. Kelsch and H. Popham.

THE C. O. T. C.

Has the C. O. T. C. fulfilled the objects of its war-time existence this past year? That seems to be a question that has occupied the minds of an unusually large number of the Undergraduates who have been more or less concerned in the welfare of that body, but who have been, largely through timidity in attacking the powers that be, silent as far as the matter of general publicity is concerned. It seems that, while the course of drills has been progressing smoothly and according to schedule in most cases, there is nevertheless a distinct feeling of dissatisfaction among the rank and file that has threatened to break out from time to time.

First of all, the objects of the C. O. T. C. are as follows: To train men for service, either overseas or at home, and secondly, to inspire (within those of them that are not tied down), a sense of their duty, in this troublous time.

The C. O. T. C. have not accomplished at least one of these two objects, since the training has become compulsory. The C. O. T. C., in its most effective days, when it gained its international reputation as a wonderful training corps, relied not at all on the element of force to reach the right spirit that is somewhere to be found in every man who has enough real red blood to be of use in our overseas forces. The former system was effective.

As a voluntary organization, with the discipline a little more lax than at present, perhaps it nevertheless appealed to the student body as a whole, and brought out men who not only learned the rudiments of a soldier's duties, but learned them in the most effective manner possible. The value of voluntary interest seems to have been largely underestimated in the Corps this year. It is no very difficult matter to teach a body of thoroughly interested men "what's what" in a military sense, provided the interest can be sustained. The men of the former Battalions were in that ideal condition in which they sustained their own interest. The reason was manifest. When these men joined, they did so, a great many of them, because the C.O.T.C. appealed to them. It did not always appeal to them because they were interested in things military, but because they looked upon it as a human organization, giving them variety and at the same time not being so strict as to strike out all the little things that make up "esprit de corps."

"Esprit de corps," in this case, might be described as that element which indirectly gives to men the desire to discuss military matters out of drill hours. Those little things that happened on the night marches and attacks on Park Slide two years ago, those care-free marches in which the boys indulged their high spirits by riotous songs, whistling, and cheerful banter, have gone, giving the present-day C. O. T. C. private nothing to discuss but the ordinary routine of a night's foot drill on the Campus, or in the Drill Shed. There are no all-night tramps, no piling into bed after a brisk skirmish on the mountain with that "all in" feeling and waking up later with that luscious feeling that the reaction from a steady, healthy march blesses the partaker with. It may have been thought that the men at that time objected to the hard work, those unusual departures from the routine gave them. They did, but they grumbled differently. In those days, a man said a lot of things after getting in from the march, and before he had rested, but there was this difference, when he began to think over the little interesting things that occurred, the absurd adventures, the spirit of goodwill and the lack of absolute control, not only of the feet, but of the voice, he invariably found that he had enjoyed himself. He came out of his room and sought out his friends in the same platoon, finding much cause for talk, and eventually leading around to a discussion of the strategy involved, the little, unusual problems that were brought up and remembered by some particularly ludicrous mistake, and before the discussion was over, someone would get out his little book and study it until a regulation was cleared up in all their minds.

But, now. The usual procedure is to come in from an evening's work at the Shed, say, mope around for a while, remarking on the deadly monotony of the drills, the quietness of the march down to the Shed, and the incompetence (possibly imaginary), of the officers in general, and their own platoon commander in particular. A gradual disintegration of the group with various remarks of disgust, the wording depending a good deal upon the vocabulary the men are able to command, but always in the superlative. And—there remains no human touch to bring back the interest.

The general impression is that, if a man joins for overseas work from the C. O. T. C., he does so not because of the C. O. T. C., but in spite of it. No desire is created, no interest gained, but, on the other hand, a great deal of potential interest is destroyed, possibly never to be regained.

THURSDAY'S INSPECTION.

Next Thursday, March 15th, the C. O. T. C. will be inspected by Brig-Gen. Wilson. This inspection will be the test of the work of those in charge of the instruction this year, and every man, whatever may be his private views, should make it a point to do all in his power to make this inspection a huge success. Captain Simpson has appealed to the men to do their best, and every fellow in the Battalion owes it to his Alma Mater to make a worthy showing. The officers and N. C. O.'s have worked hard to give as thorough a training as possible under the circumstances, and surely you can do some credit to their instruction.

All right, now. Polish up your buttons. Shine your boots. Put your puttees on properly. Get your hair cut, if necessary. Above all, turn out next Thursday evening. Make this inspection something of which Brig-Gen. Wilson will be proud of, and something that you yourselves will be proud of.

ELEGY IN A COUNTRY DEPOT.

Down on the depot platform,
Bathed in the bleak, wintry breeze,
Shy, long ago, of its contents,
With nothing inside it to freeze,
Shorn of its former glory,
Tapped of its last amber drag,
Bungless, beardless, and friendless,
Stands an empty eight-gallon keg.

At Columbia University, after a day fraught with excitement for the campus and interested passers-by, with many pitched battles between Freshmen and Sophomores in which the former apparently had the upper hand, the 1920 men succeeded in abducting about thirty Sophs. by the evening, thus preventing them from being present at their class banquet.

HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION MOVEMENT, ETC. (Continued from Page 4.)

men, and that these women always brought their babies with them to her lectures, so that they nearly always ended up as "howling successes," especially from the youngsters' standpoint. There is a great work to be done among the child-wives, as it will greatly influence their home life. Nearly all of them live in wretched hovels, with nothing to look forward to except the passing of time, one weary day after another, until their span of life is finished.

To bring out the different types of the inhabitants of India, Mrs. Lyons described the three students who bade her farewell, when leaving Indore. One was a polished Brahman, another a fat Bengali, and the third a reserved Mohammedan. The Brahman belonged to the highest of the four great castes of the Hindus, the priestly caste, who were teachers of the doctrine of Brahma. He accepted the truth of the new regime, but it was impossible for him to break with the old. The fat Bengali was of a very bombastic nature, who wrote wonderfully well. Mrs. Lyons quoted some of his work, and it sounded like random pages from Lagore. His sense of honesty was very limited, however, and he had to be treated much the same as if he were a wilful child. "The power of Christ will sweep away his little smallness and bring out his true greatness," she said. The Mohammedan was of a totally different type from the other two. He was very brilliant, quiet, tense and pithy. He was the most sincere and the one who seemed most in favour of Christianity of the three. At a Student Strike Settlement meeting he said, "Let us all bow before Our Father in peace." His sense of humor is well illustrated by his definition of a football. "The foot is the extremity of the leg, while a ball is a quantity of condensed matter, hence football." That was the way he began an essay on football.

In concluding her address, Mrs. Lyons gave a very sincere call for missionary recruits. "The home-lands are the munition factories for the far-away front-line trenches of the missionary fields. It is not possible for us all to stay at home. We must seriously think the matter over now. Today is not the day of haphazardly choosing one's life work. We must think of National Service and Voluntary Service in the great crusade of the King. Let us seek God, find out His will for us, and let us do that work with our might. Mrs. Lyons received heart-felt applause as her audience was greatly stirred in spite of itself. She is a gifted speaker, and one who speaks straight from her heart. Miss Longworth thanked Mrs. Lyons on behalf of the Association, for her address.

Patriotic Dance.

The first Patriotic Dance of a series of three, was held in the Men's Gymnasium, on Saturday evening, March 10th. The purpose of these dances is to raise money to help pay for the College Magazines, which have been sent regularly to every interested graduate and undergraduate of Macdonald, since the war began. With such a worthy goal in view, it is needless to say that these dances should be well patronized by all members of the faculty and student body.

The guests were received by Miss Russell and Mrs. Hetherington, as Miss Stewart was unable to be present. The dance soon commenced, and "Joy was unconfined." Strange to say, the fair co-eds were outnumbered, but this only added to the keenness of the evening, as all the gentlemen dancers had to "look alive." In order to get their programmes filled. There were twenty dances on the programme, and as Miss Oliver presided at the piano, the music was all that could be desired, both as to quantity and quality. Refreshments, consisting of punch and cake, were indulged in from time to time. They were served from a long table across one end of the hall, just outside the gym. This table was artistically decorated with yellow candles and potted rhododendrons. The locker room was also worthy of comment, as it was very prettily decorated, and proved to be a splendid rest room.

The dance was all too short, breaking up at eleven o'clock. All present voted it one of the best times ever spent at Mac. It is anticipated that there will be a larger number of the fair sex at the next dance, which will take place on Saturday evening, March 24. Much credit is due to those who so ably arranged and carried out the programme. They were aided to a great extent by Miss Stewart, and the dance would have fallen far short of its acknowledged success, if it had not been for her efforts. Mr. R. J. M. Reid, the chairman of the Dance Committee, was assisted by Messrs. H. S. Mace, C. H. Hyde, and G. C. Carnie, chairmen of the Invitation, Decoration and Refreshment Committees respectively.

Grain Rust Research.

The appointment of Mr. W. F. Fraser, M.A., assistant Professor of Biology, in connection with special investigations into grain rust to be conducted at the recently-erected field laboratories at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask., has been authorized by the Minister of Agriculture. The appointment has been made in consideration of the serious losses caused to western farmers from the uncontrolled ravages of this widespread disease of grain. The loss to Canada alone from grain rust last year is estimated at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Fraser is looked upon as the best qualified man who could be secured for the work on rust investigation. He is a Canadian by birth, is a graduate of Cornell, and an M.A. of Dalhousie University, N.B. He has made special researches in grain rust. He will leave for his new appointment on the 1st of April. Mr. Fraser is to be congratulated upon his well earned promotion.

Two scientific laboratories will be erected on the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. There are now five of these, besides the western ones, one at St. Catharines, Ont., and others in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Locals from Mac.

The two return games of basketball supposed to have been played between Macdonald and Railroad Y. M. C. A., on Saturday last were cancelled by the Railroad Branch. These

men, and that these women always brought their babies with them to her lectures, so that they nearly always ended up as "howling successes," especially from the youngsters' standpoint. There is a great work to be done among the child-wives, as it will greatly influence their home life. Nearly all of them live in wretched hovels, with nothing to look forward to except the passing of time, one weary day after another, until their span of life is finished.

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Mr. Fraser is looked upon as the best qualified man who could be secured for the work on rust investigation. He is a Canadian by birth, is a graduate of Cornell, and an M.A. of Dalhousie University, N.B. He has made special researches in grain rust. He will leave for his new appointment on the 1st of April. Mr. Fraser is to be congratulated upon his well earned promotion.

Two scientific laboratories will be erected on the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. There are now five of these, besides the western ones, one at St. Catharines, Ont., and others in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The two return games of basketball supposed to have been played between Macdonald and Railroad Y. M. C. A., on Saturday last were cancelled by the Railroad Branch. These

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$150,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st March, 1937

Payable at par at Ottawa, Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Victoria, and at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above-named Bonds for Subscription at 96, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;	
30 " 16th April, 1917;	
30 " 15th May, 1917;	
26 " 15th June, 1917.	

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars. In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the April instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

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PRINCETON SWIMMING.

In a swimming meet held at Philadelphia recently, Pennsylvania University defeated Princeton by a score of 37 to 16. With the single exception of the plunge, which was won by a Princeton man, the Pennsylvania team succeeded in gaining first place in all the events. However, in a water polo game which was played after the meet, Princeton defeated Pennsylvania by a score of 35 to 17.

WOUNDED IN NECK.

Lieut. A. Murray Robertson, M.C., ScI. '16, of the Canadian Engineers, has arrived at hospital in London, slightly wounded in the neck.

Electric lights on the blades of those who are practicing indoors for rowing is the latest at Harvard. By means of this novel system the coxswain can easily see whether the men are rowing in unison and as they should.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Never in the history of motion pictures has a Serial attracted such wide-spread attention. Society Leaders in every large City have endorsed "PATRIA."

To be seen first run at the New Grand, March 18th.

Photo — WINDSOR — Plays To-day and Wednesday.

Mildred Harris and Robert Herron in "THE BAD BOY."

H. D. GRIMSDALE IN HOSPITAL.

News of the admission to hospital in England of his son, Hon. Douglas Grimsdale, has just been received by Harry Grimsdale, of the Engineering Building. Gunner Grimsdale was taking part in a boxing competition which was being held by the 4th Ammunition Column, in which he is serving, when he had his thumb broken. He was then sent to hospital at Bramshott. While at the hospital, he writes, that he was visited by Sapper E. L. Lyons, ScI. '15, who is training at Wilby as a despatch rider with the Canadian Engineers.

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Mrs. Vernon Castle as Patria Channing

in "PATRIA"

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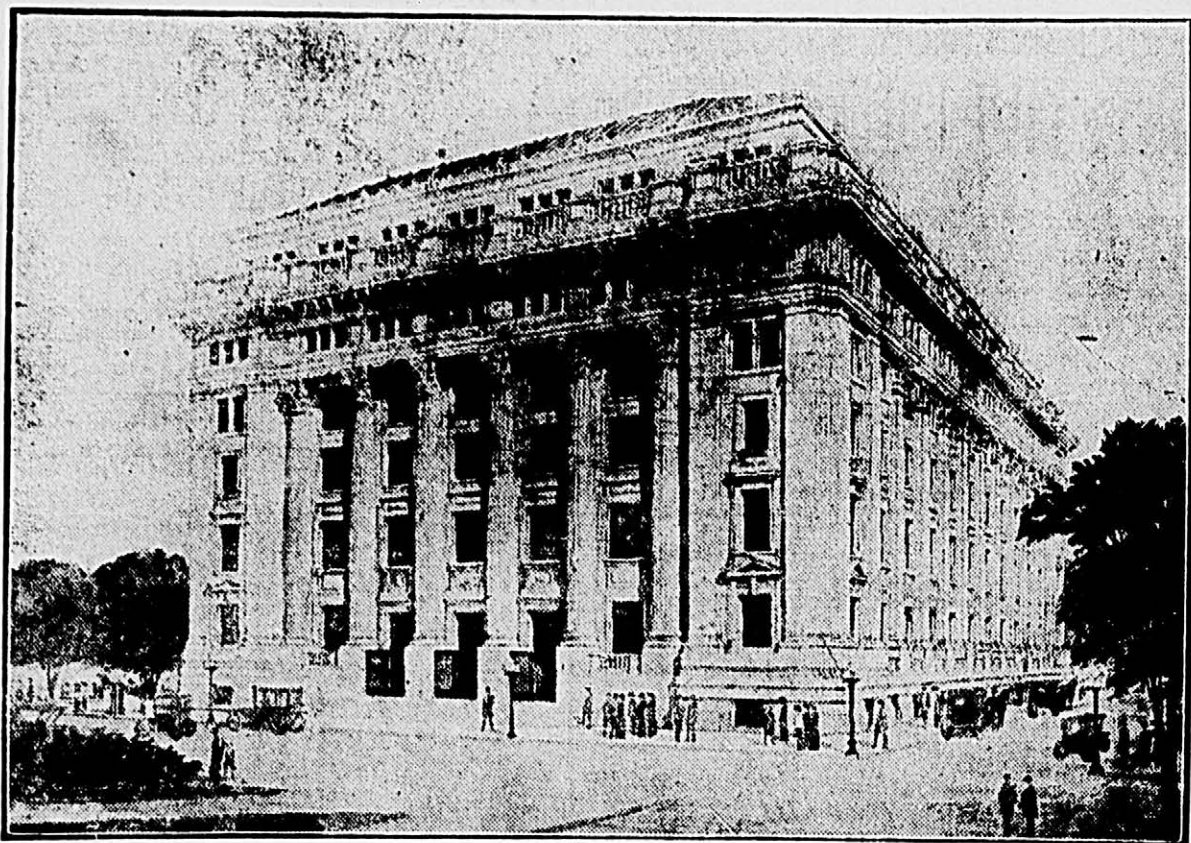
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WAR CHANGES OLD COUNTRY DIRECTORATE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the departed Great still lingers, or stopped in admiration before the portraits of those who stamped a world with their character and achievement. Lister, Argyll, Robertson, Cunningham and the older light, James Simpson, we thought of the great heritage McGill has in its close relations with Edinburgh—ties of close on to a full century.

We eagerly sought the Anatomical Department, where the late Dr. Cunningham did much of his valuable work, and where Prof. Geddes laid secure the foundations for his splendid reputation. Edinburgh is mighty pleased with Dr. Geddes' achievements in this war—his name is spoken with pride. The school is still mindful of its connection with the now famous O. T. C. movement, which was a product of his energy while at Edinburgh.

The architecture of the school is similar to that of the old Med. One may almost go so far as to say identical. The proximity of the hospital, the Royal Infirmary, recalls the situation of McGill, too. Had the hospital been a little further up the slope of the hill which over-tops the city, one could readily have believed that its turrets and gray walls were those of a similar institution, many thousands of miles away—in a land where the kilt is not worn with comfort in winter.

The school has a very long "Roll of Honour." Hundreds of her sons are on active service, and not a few have given their all to the cause.

In peace times over fourteen hundred students are charmed by the traditions of old Edinburgh. Now it is much weakened, but the lessened attendance of men has been compensated in some degree by the influx of women who have been admitted since war began.

We visited the very attractive Students' Union, quite like our own. University Unions in this country are central meeting places in a true sense than are Unions in Canada or the States. They are Unions. They unite the student body and are real social centres for University life. They are the University's Club. But I must say that in point of equipment and furnishing McGill Union can hold its own with any I have yet seen. I can't say that I have found out exactly why the University Union is supported better in Great Britain than in Canada. Of course Universities here lack the fraternity element.

At the Royal Infirmary I met a compatriot who took me to lunch at the Residency (the home of the interns). This reminds me to say that British folk know a luxury of life, and live it amid a leisure that is unknown among us Westerners.

The chaps were a jolly lot. Most of them had seen service across the Channel—some had returned to complete their course, all were very keen about their work.

Everybody there was very busy—the ranks of medical folk have been depleted, yet their duties have multiplied. One young surgeon was pointed out. He had been returned from France with gastric trouble, and though still a patient himself he was busily engaged with military duties. He counted that night a good one in which he had four hours' rest. Not all the hard work of this war is done in France.

Trinity College, Dublin.

Later we visited Trinity College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Dublin. Both are important seats of learning, and are beautifully situated; both have a long and glorious history. We were interested to hear the story of the parts which the two schools played in that regrettable rebellion of last spring. On the playing field of Trinity, General Maxwell and Premier Asquith reviewed the troops. On the tops of several University buildings machine guns were mounted, troops were billeted in many of the buildings, and on the old-fashioned range in the keeper's lodge in the Department of Anatomy the soldiers prepared their food. Overlooking beautiful St. Stephen's Green is the College of Physicians and Surgeons—its granite pillars and walls bear battle scars—for they were clipped and scratched and gouged by machine gun fire. (It was one of the rebels' strongholds.)

Queen's, Belfast.

Queen's in Belfast, is a more modern University. It is beautifully located amid a wide stretch of carefully cultivated ground. This University maintains a military hospital within its gates. At Queen's we saw the rather unusual spectacle of men and women dissecting in the same room. Nobody seemed to think the situation unusual. There has been a considerable increase in the number of students this year. Life there seemed to be settling back into normal ways after the first shock of war.

I left Ireland with the impression that war had touched it lightly. The difference between England, Scotland and Ireland was most pronounced. In the latter the streets were filled with youthful men, khaki was rare, lights were unscrutinized, theatres, restaurants, bars etc. seemed to have no restrictions. In fact, life appeared to be almost normal.

I spent only a few hours at the University of London, which has a splendid new medical school, and a large University Hospital, which just now is a military one. The school is thoroughly modern, and has extensive equipment. Its museums and library are notably interesting. In the former is the plain deal table, on which the first operation under anaesthesia was performed in London.

This school, like the rest, has been stripped of its men—many of those who remain are in uniform. The blue of the naval surgeon probationary and the khaki of the O. T. C. were prevalent.

During my ramble through these various universities, I was impressed with their beautiful situation, their elaborate equipment and the substantial atmosphere of all of them. Their traditions are a very real charm.

The large number of women students was a surprise; they are flocking to the Universities as eagerly as they are fitting into all sorts of situations. Women are changing the national customs of Britain, their influx to the Universities, to the professional schools especially, is creating a new element in what has been conservative University life.

The Universities of Britain have given of their treasure to this cause. Everywhere we were impressed by their long "Roll of Honour," indicating in sure measure the high sacrifice of British Colleges.

We were impressed with the attitude of the students toward their work. They displayed a seriousness, an eagerness, a keenness about their business which was remarkable. This element of student life is far more marked here than in America.

I had no opportunity to judge of athletic activities, for there are none now—save a little tennis.

UNITY NEEDED IN GRADUATES' ORGANIZATIONS

So Says the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Branch.

"DAILY" FINE MEDIUM.

An Absence of Co-ordinated Effort in the Work of the Graduates.

The 25th annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates Society of McGill University was held at the University Club, Ottawa, recently.

A good representation of the graduates resident in Ottawa attended. Mr. Robert, the Deputy Examiner, reported 46 candidates eligible for the P. D. Ross Exhibition of \$100, and the O. V. G. S. Exhibition of \$50.

The meeting was informed that Mr. P. D. Ross had very generously offered the Exhibition of \$100 for this year, and the Society instructed that the Ottawa Valley Exhibition be also continued.

Dr. D. B. Dowling, B.A.Sc., of the Geological Survey of Canada, was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Society in the election of a Representative Fellow for Ontario.

A very interesting and thorough discussion followed on the relations existing between the University, the students and the graduates, as touching the part this Society was taking in the Great War.

It was apparent that the Society was not as closely in touch with the University, and the parent organization in Montreal as methodical and concentrated effort demanded. The Montreal Society was undertaking work for and on behalf of the University, and in various ways assisting in the present crisis. It was felt that the Ottawa Valley graduates should in some way be utilized to help carry on this work.

With this idea, steps are immediately to be taken to create a closer bond between the two Societies, thus producing a broader and more systematic effort.

The general policy of student and graduate organization was discussed. The great possibilities and mutual benefits of a practically constituted association, embracing both the student and the graduate, was recognized.

It was pointed out that for the most part, the present activities of the various McGill Graduate Societies are purely local. Their common aims, if any, are worked out independently. There is an entire absence of co-ordinated effort. No general medium exists by which ideas may be exchanged, progress reported and interest stimulated.

The question was how these widely scattered groups could be united and made simultaneously effective.

An organization was suggested after the nature of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, having headquarters in Montreal, with local branches as represented by the existing McGill Graduate Societies in the various centres.

As to the common medium, the McGill Daily offered the best possible facilities for the circulation of reports and items of interest at the University or abroad. In the activities of the Montreal Society and the Branches should be recorded. Every graduate should receive at least the Weekly Alumni edition, should it prove impossible to reach all with the regular issues.

Following the lines of these suggestions, it was the wish of the meeting that a report of the same be forwarded to the McGill Daily, with the request that the issue in which it appears be forwarded to the members of the Society, it being hoped that a wider circulation would result.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—
Hon. President—Sir James A. Grant, M.D., K.C.M.G.
President—C. H. Brown, B.A., Ph.D.
Vice-President—J. B. McRae, B.Sc.; Robert Harvie, B.A., Ph.D.; Albert Hayes, M.Sc.; Ph.D.
Secretary—O. S. Pinnie, B.Sc., D.L.S.
Treasurer—G. McL. Pitts, M.Sc., B. Arch.
Executive Committee—Alex. Dufresne, B.Sc.; F. E. Buck, B.S.A.; H. R. Cram, B.Sc.; A. W. Duclos, B.A., B.C.L.
Deputy Examiner—J. A. Robert, B.Sc.

ARTS MAN ANXIOUS TO SMASH BOSCHES

Arts '18 Man With 66th Battery at Witley Impatient at Long Delay.

A letter received from a former member of Arts '18, now with the 66th Battery, C. F. A., at Witley Camp, intimates much impatience on the part of the men at the delay in crossing to France. A change has been made in the strength of batteries going to France, and now in place of four guns constituting a complete battery, six are required. The consequent readjustment in some degree accounts for the delay. However, though as yet nothing is definite, the 66th will in all probability proceed to the front about the last of March. The men in the McGill Siege Battery (271st), according to the writer, "had a whale of a time" while in England. In fact, they were the target for the envious eyes of men of the other units owing to the freedom which they were allowed. Leave was granted freely, and frequent sight-seeing expeditions were thus made possible.

The writer describes a review of their whole division (that is of C. F. A.), which took place on Feb. 23rd. The inspection was conducted by General (Continued on Page 4.)

I saw nothing in my visits which incline me to think any less of the McGill Medical School. I saw little in point of equipment, and nothing in arrangement to surpass that beautiful grayish-white school which stands on the gentle slope of Mount Royal.

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A. F. LESPERANCE, General Manager.

WORK OF "Y" REVIEWED BY DIRECTORY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the year, both of which were well attended. A. B. Hawthorne gave a report on new student work. At the beginning of the session many freshmen were helped to find suitable rooming places.

In the absence of H. B. Church, K. P. Tsolalinos read the report of the House Committee. During the year many improvements were made on the three residential floors. The Annual House dinner proved to be a great success. Last summer the Hall was thrown open to No. 6 McGill Siege Battery.

E. A. Corbett gave a report of the McGill Y. M. C. A. Overseas. It proved very gratifying to those present to learn of the admirable work which the Y. M. C. A. is doing overseas. The McGill Y. M. C. A. at Boulogne has the reputation of being the best Y. M. C. A. on active service. This reputation is mainly due to the efforts of Pte. A. L. Richards, and his staff, all of No. 3 General Hospital (McGill).

Mr. Corbett also read the report of the Women's Auxiliary. During the year the Auxiliary has assisted in several of the suppers. It has done a great deal of work for the overseas branch, besides looking after the comfort of the students at home, flowers being sent to all students in the city hospitals. The Auxiliary has also presented the Y. M. C. A. with a Victrola for use in the reading room.

These resolutions were passed on the 10th. A resolution was passed thanking Pte. A. L. Richards and his staff for the work which they were doing overseas. This resolution was signed

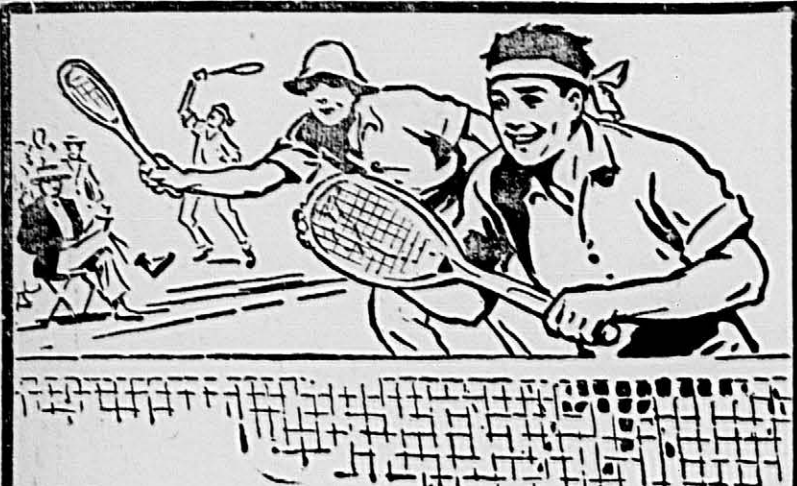
RECEIVES PARCELS TWO MONTHS LATE.

Pte. Walter O'Brien, who was elevator operator in the Engineering Building for three years before the war began, writes that he received his Christmas parcels, which were sent in November, on the 9th of February.

Enlisting with the 148th Battalion, which was raised in Montreal by Lieut.-Col. Magee, formerly Major of the McGill Contingent Canadian Officers' Training Corps, later Pte. O'Brien was transferred to the 24th Battalion in Montreal.

McGILL MAN MAKES GOOD.

R. Macaulay Cushing, who has seen active service with the P.P.C.L.I. for more than a year, has just passed his exams for a commission in a British Howitzer Battery, topping the list of 57 competitors.



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The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education. The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drill and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensure health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyors to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of six months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

CUFF LINK LOST.

Lost on the campus, at drill on Thursday night, a gold cuff link, with initials "G. G." Finder please return to Janitor of Arts Building.

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A self-filling fountain pen, lost in the Engineering Building, may be returned to the janitor of the building.

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HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION MOVEMENT IS NEW BUT IT IS OF GREAT SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE, SAYS MISS FISHER OF THE MACDONALD COLLEGE STAFF

History and Recent Developments in the Movement Reviewed in Address Before Montreal Women's Club—News of the Week at Macdonald College—Mrs. Lyons Speaks Before the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. Concerning Her Work in Indore, India—First of Series of Patriotic Dances is Held—W. P. Fraser, M.A., Assistant Professor of Biology, Appointed to Conduct Investigation Into Grain Rust in the West.

McGill Daily Correspondence.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., March 12.—On Tuesday afternoon, the Home and Education Department of the Montreal Women's Club held their last meeting of the year. Miss Katherine A. Fisher, Head of the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, was the speaker, and was introduced by Mrs. Fred Heath, the chairman of the club. Miss Fisher addressed the club on the subject of "The Development of Home Economics Education in Canada."

Miss Fisher expressed her pleasure at having the opportunity to present her subject before such a body as the Montreal Women's Club, because, though it represented a comparatively new movement in the field of education in Canada, it rightly directed it was of deep social and economic significance, and therefore of great interest to all Canadian women.

Reference was made to a question asked a few years ago by a student in one of the chemical laboratories of a Canadian University while carrying out some tests for minerals. She said: "Oh, why can't we work on bread instead of a stone?" Now such a wish can be realized, for one of the more recent events in the progress of household science education has been the establishment of a course in this subject at the University of Toronto, made possible by Mrs. Massey Treble's gift of a building for this purpose. Women students at Toronto may now include household science in their Arts course or may specialize in this subject and take the four years' course leading to a degree.

"This, however, was one of the latest developments in this line of education, and the present subject dealt rather with the growth of the movement. Since the subject had so recently been included in the school curriculum there was as yet no definite name for it. The terms 'Home Economics' and 'Household Science' were most in vogue, but 'Household Art,' 'Domestic Science,' 'Domestic Art,' and in England 'Domestic Economy,' were used. Whatever the names employed it should mean 'Economics' in its original significance derived from the Greek, *oikonomia*—the science of managing a household."

This is the meaning given to it by Xenophon in his treatise on "Economics." Modern usage has applied the word to a study of wealth in its production, and distribution outside the home, but the woman of the home is still the economist concerned with the business of wise expenditure.

Began in Quebec.

Historically the subject may be looked upon as a modern movement for an education that shall better fit girls for their life-work, and as a recognition of women's needs in regard to technical and professional training. The movement had its inspiration and inception in Great Britain, most of the earlier teachers being trained there. It is particularly interesting to know that the first formal training in North America began in the Convents of Quebec about the middle of the seventeenth century, a reference to which is made by Parkman in "The Old Regime in Canada." In the year 1670 Louis XIV. gave to a Sisterhood in Montreal a thousand francs to buy wool, and another thousand to teach girls to knit. To-day we are reviving the art in Canada.

About the nineteenth century actual instruction in household affairs outside the home began in private cooking schools. Previous to this needlework consisting of simple hand work and embroidery was taught in girls' schools and occasionally in elementary schools, but for a long time the cooking schools held the higher place in the public esteem, and even when other branches of household work were introduced the schools were still called cooking schools. Even to-day the average idea of household science instruction is that cookery is the chief subject taught.

It is only very recently that Household Science has been part of the school curriculum. About twenty years ago a few school boards in Ontario began to consider its introduction. The demand arose for trained teachers, and the pioneer training school was established at Hamilton, Ont. An English teacher was in charge at first, but was later replaced by a Canadian, Miss Watson, now of Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Credit must be given to Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton, for much of the inspiration, courage and actual pioneer work of Household Science in Canada, and her enthusiasm had much to do with its progress, especially in Ontario.

This pioneer school in Hamilton, was, in 1903, merged into the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, the Home Economics Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. Sir William Macdonald built and equipped this department and its accompanying residence, Macdonald Hall, having first been interested in the movement by Mrs. Hoodless. Without doubt Sir William Macdonald has done more than any other Canadian for Home Economics' education, as he later built, equipped and endowed a second School of Household Science at Macdonald College in 1907.

In Toronto in 1900 the Lillian Massey School was established, equipped and endowed by Mrs. Massey Treble. This later developed into the Household Science Department of Toronto University. Ontario leads in Household Science education, and has laid down definite regulations governing the training of teachers who can only qualify for High School work after five years of College training and for elementary work after at least a year of special training in addition to a teacher's diploma in other subjects. Nova Scotia and Manitoba also provide training schools for teachers. In Quebec five of the forty-seven household-keeping schools established in con-

vents grant teaching diplomas. At Macdonald College the Teachers' course of study in many of the elementary and secondary schools. In the larger centres it begins in the kindergarten and is continued throughout. In the rural schools it is gradually being introduced, chiefly centring around the preparation of the noon lunch, a development that will go far towards eliminating the problem of the cold lunch and other undesirable features of the noon hour.

The work has broadened out during the past twenty years to include nearly every phase of household activity. These may be classed as:

- (1) The food supply and all it involves;
- (2) Shelter, including the house, its construction, sanitation, care and management;
- (3) Clothing, its selection and care with the accompanying social and economic problems.

In the lower grades these subjects must necessarily be treated in a very elementary way, and the technical side is emphasized. In the higher grades the work is related to the other arts and sciences studied, so that the course for a teacher naturally includes such subjects as chemistry, bacteriology, sociology, colour and design, physical science, etc. The practical application of these subjects to affairs of everyday life will tend to make the average girls take a greater interest in their pursuit.

Household Science must adapt itself to changing conditions, as the woman of to-day is essentially a consumer, and therefore many of her problems lie outside the home in markets, and the industrial and manufacturing fields. Many women's organizations have been formed to deal with these problems; for example, the Housewives' League, and though these are often criticized they are a move in the right direction, and will no doubt help in solving many home problems of the future.

Home Economics work in a more comprehensive form in Canada is closely connected with the work in agricultural colleges. Courses are given, varying in length from three months to two years, chiefly planned for the needs of the woman at home. This year Manitoba College is adding a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and it is to be hoped that some day the McGill women students in Arts will also be able to elect some courses in Household Science at Macdonald College during one or two of their four years' course.

Both home economics and agriculture are among the newer college subjects, and both are in close touch with the rural population, and whatever helps to better conditions in home life cannot fail to be helpful to the prosperity of the nation as a whole.

Besides the work carried on in the housekeeping schools in the convents of Quebec and in many of the ladies' colleges and girls' schools all over Canada, the Young Women's Christian Association has for many years offered courses in the various branches of household science.

Later Phases of the Work.

Other phases of the work may be mentioned, one of which is an outcome of the growth of community life—clubs, school lunch rooms and cafeterias. These have created a demand for the trained housekeeper, and two colleges have courses adapted to meet this demand—Macdonald Institute, Guelph, and Macdonald College. This work is in its infancy, but has splendid possibilities. Hospitals offer a wide field for dietary work, which the medical profession now recognizes as of great value in the treatment of disease. Outside the hospitals the visiting housekeeper is taking her place with the visiting nurse. In the United States the former has a definite place in Social Service work. In Canada the movement is just beginning, and its success will depend largely upon the training and outlook of the woman who undertakes it.

There has been a rapidly growing interest in the last few years in technical and vocational training. In industrial work the day of apprenticeship is passing. In the case of the garment trade this means that some industrial education must take its place. This aspect of the work is just developing in the technical schools in Canada, and this should mean much to the girl who will eventually go into such a trade. Domestic service still demands an apprenticeship, though provisions for it are meagre, and the problems arising therefrom are many. The Canadian housewife with skilled household service is in a small minority. Co-operation, which is working so effectively in other ways, might well be applied to the domestic service problem, though it would involve a new departure in vocational training.

Homemakers' Clubs.

Another field of work which owes its beginnings to Household Science education is that of one group of women's organizations in Canada—the Homemakers' Clubs—numbering from 80,000 to 100,000 members, and characterized by Miss MacMurchy in "The Woman, Bless Her," as the most remarkable body of women in Canada. Their motto: "For Home and Country" indicates the scope of their work which,

while making primarily for the increased welfare of the home, is also extended to matters of community and national interest. In all the provinces but Quebec their management is under the provincial governments; in this province the work is directed by the School of Household Science at Macdonald College, but the Provincial Government aids the work through special grants. These clubs began in Ontario, when a group of women met to listen to demonstrations in cooking.

Perhaps no surer indication of the rapid progress in Home Economics is given than by the changes in the literature on the subject. From "Mrs. Beeton's Cookery Book" of many years ago, which was considered most comprehensive in its time, to the varied publications of to-day which deal each with some special phase of the work there has been a great advance in Home Economics literature.

And what of the future of Household Science education in Canada? That will depend largely on the woman of the home. The argument that such education in the schools is unnecessary, and that it should be given at home is sound if the woman at home would accept it and give such education adapted to modern conditions. But just as other branches of education have been relegated to the schools, would it not be better to let home and school co-operate and work together in this? The school can do much in the way of instruction along scientific lines, which the woman of the home can apply and adapt to meet her problems. The woman's page of our daily papers gives us many instances of the need for such instruction. The best that the future can hold for us will be a hearty and willing co-operation between the intelligent and educated woman in the home and the progressive Home Economics worker trained in scientific methods, both working for the future welfare of the homes, and through them for the state.

The Work in Indore.

On Thursday evening, a very successful joint meeting of both the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. was held in Room 107, Main Building. The speaker of the evening, Mrs. Lyons, was introduced by Miss D. Longworth, the President of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Lyons is the wife of Dr. Lyons, late of the Presbyterian College at Indore, India, and now of Toronto University. She gave us a forceful and appealing talk on "The work I shared in Indore, India." In opening her address, she said that what the mass of people wanted to hear about India was not a host of facts and figures, not of the geographical or political life, but just a touch of the human life of India's teeming millions, and it would be along these lines that she would try to speak.

Mrs. Lyons said that since her return from India she had been addressing audiences of many descriptions, with Women's Missionary Societies predominating, but very seldom, was her audience composed of students, and that it was a great pleasure for her to be back among students once again. As her husband was very ill for the larger part of a year, she took his subjects, which were Economics, English and European History, with the natives, and thus she felt very much at home in addressing an audience of students.

Mrs. Lyons spoke of the eight children of her house, servants, the butler, groom, sweeper and washerwoman. No provision was made for these children by government institutions, and she belonged to too low a caste to be affected. She said that one day she asked one of the higher caste natives whether these children would receive any attention, if they went to one of the native schools. He answered, "No! the best that they can hope for is to be allowed to sit outside on the porch." Thus it can easily be seen what little chance they have of growing up to be anything more than mere drudges, as their parents have been before them.

Mrs. Lyons next spoke of her work with the women. In India the girls are married from 10 to 15 years of age, and there are no "old maids." She said she used to lecture to the women.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

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